

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NUMBER THEORY AND DIOPHANTINE ANALYSIS.

185. Proposed by R. D. CARMICHAEL, Bloomington, Ind.

Obtain the complete solution of the equation $\phi(p^{\alpha}) = \phi(q^{\beta})$ where ϕ denotes Euler's ϕ -function, p and q are unknown primes and α and β are unknown integers.

NOTES AND NEWS.

There has recently appeared from the publishers, Gauthier-Villars, a fine translation, by Paul Babarin, of Dr. Halsted's *Rational Geometry*. The book since its publication in English a few years ago, has been translated in German and Japanese, and now in French. In the preface of the French edition, C. A. Laisant says, among other things, that the book is clearly written, and the translation faithful and limpid, and he expresses the belief that the work is destined to exercise a profound effect upon the transformation of geometric teaching.

The reports of the American Committee of the International Commission on the Teaching of Mathematics, which are now being issued by the United States Bureau of Education, may be had upon application to the Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C. Those who desire to receive these reports may thus not only get the half dozen already issued but may have their names entered so as to receive the remaining reports as fast as they are issued.

The final report of the International Commissioners is to be presented at the meeting of the International Congress of Mathematicians to be held in Cambridge, England, in August, 1912.

The annual resumé of doctorates conferred by American Universities, as printed in *Science* in the issue of August 18, 1911, should be of interest to readers of the Monthly.

It contains comparative tables showing the average number of doctorates in all subjects for each of 44 universities for the ten years, 1898-1907; the total number for the fourteen years, 1898-1911; the actual number for each of the years, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, together with the corresponding data for doctorates in the sciences including mathematics.

The universities which have conferred more than 100 doctorates during the last fourteen years are: Columbia 555, Chicago 545, Harvard 495, Yale 452, Johns Hopkins 411, Pennsylvania 341, Cornell 306, Wisconsin 152, Clark 137, and New York 123. Those showing an average of more than 10 during the ten years 1898-1907 are: Chicago 35.6, Harvard 33.8, Columbia 32.2, Yale 31.8, Johns Hopkins 30,5, Pennsylvania 22.5, and Cornell 18.1.